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THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1906.

All rising to great place by a winding stair.  
—Bacon.

### Sentiment of the South.

The Columbia State makes the point and makes it with great force of argument that lynching is a crime in itself—that the mob's crime being against the Commonwealth and not against the individual, was equally great, however, serious or trivial the offense of its victim.

Several years ago a negro was killed in one of the Virginia cities for a heinous crime and a mob stormed the jail with the intention of lynching him. The officers on guard, after giving fair warning, fired upon the mob and several men were killed or wounded. Strangely enough, there were many to denounce as a great outrage that respectable white men should have been slain to protect a brutal negro! They did not perceive that the mob's assault was not upon a "brutal negro," but upon the Commonwealth.

Lynching is not so flagrant a crime when the victim of the mob's malice is not a State prisoner, but lynching in any case is not only homicide, but an assault upon the State, for the State says that no man shall be deprived of his life or liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. When a mob arrests and executes a man it commits an act of usurpation, and every such act tends to bring the entire court system into contempt, to impair the power of government, to breed the spirit of rebellion and to rally the lawless element. The law has no inherent force. Its strength comes from the people themselves and if they do not in the spirit of obedience, put life into the law, it becomes a dead letter.

But sentiment in the South has vastly changed within the past several years. Lynch law grew directly out of reconstruction and carpetbagging. It was a necessity, for the peculiar condition, for the carpetbag system of law was a mockery. But that period, thank heaven, is gone. We have established our own court system and it is a reflection upon ourselves that we should treat it with contempt. Sentiment is changing. The Columbia State says that fourteen years ago that paper, then in its infancy and actually struggling for daily existence, condemned the principle of mob rule and condemned particular mobs. It predicted that the time would come when white men would be lynched and negroes executed for trivial offenses by mobs.

"Just those things later came to pass," continues our contemporary, "but what was then the answer? The State was denounced in mass meeting, the editor threatened and the paper boycotted by lynchers. At that time the Governor of the State was willing to lead a mob, and lynchers were boasted of their prowess. The State then stood practically alone. Now there is no South Carolina daily or weekly having an ounce of influence that condones lynchings. In no other Southern State is participation in a lynching nearly so dangerous as in South Carolina. In none other are sheriffs so active in frustrating mobs; in no other does the Governor employ Pinkerton detectives to secure evidence or is such earnest effort made to convict lynchers. The result is that lynchings are few and lynchers skulk away and dread the law like other criminals.

Lynching is also a back number in Virginia. Every Southern State should repudiate it. It is unworthy of us. "I get my ideals of Southern civility," said Rev. Howard L. Jones in Chattanooga last Sunday, "not from a member of a lawless mob, but from Robert Edward Lee, who when he charged his useless sword at Appomattox, counseled patience, loyalty to law and respect for authority. It was his voice that we heard and heeded in the awful days of reconstruction." I glory in the constructive day which followed. They are days of victory. We need today the voice of Robert Lee rather than the lawless council of men who are invisible in peace and invisible in war.

True Southern civility has no tolerance for mob violence. It is never cowardly or brutal.

### Southern Immigration.

Mr. Frank P. Sargent, United States Commissioner of Immigration, was recently in Boston, and while there made statements to the Transcript which are interesting to the South. Mr. Sargent made it apparent that he is a hearty supporter of any efforts, abroad or at home, of steamship agents and officials, or of officials in alien countries, to turn the tide of immigration as much as possible from the congested cities of the North Atlantic to the more sparsely settled cities and districts of the South, which are nearer the great agricultural belt, and a better route for the immigrant seeking his fortune in the West or Northwest.

He argues that an alien arriving at one of the Gulf ports, for example, is more apt to get out in the more open section of the country, where his labor is needed, and where, as the Transcript puts it, "he inherits the customs of the real American," than the alien who arrives at New York or Boston.

"The latter," says the Transcript,

"reaches port, wearied from his voyage, homesick for his native land. He spends his first night or day on shore in a roomy manner of living as at home, hears his native tongue on all sides, meets perhaps many of his countrymen whom he knew in the fatherland. It means a tremendous amount of moral courage for him to forsake all these and start out into a strange land, and if there is half a chance to get a living among his own countrymen, he makes a new member of the colony in the city."

To place these newcomers where they are needed is to Mr. Sargent one of the crying needs, and he feels that the turning of immigration to the Southern and Gulf ports will go a long way towards accomplishing this purpose. He is bending his energies in this direction, and is meeting with some success. Last week, we are told, four immigrant ships put in at Galveston and landed a goodly number of Italians. This week there is a steamer due at Galveston with about five hundred immigrants on board, and others are expected later on. Last month Galveston had two hundred and fifty aliens landed, and in January the number was three hundred and fifty-two. For the same month a considerable number were landed in New Orleans.

But the situation is not altogether satisfactory. The commissioner says that immigration has come to a station now where the best class of immigrants has been pretty well drained—that is, those who formerly came from the British Isles and Scandinavia. Hence, he says, the South is apt to meet with some disappointment in time to come. The commissioner feels that at present we are getting the most undesirable type of immigrants ever brought to our shores.

These are statements of profound importance to the South. We need laborers; we need settlers, and it is encouraging that the immigrants are being landed at Southern ports; but it is discouraging that the class of immigrants is not desirable. Better no immigrants than a horde of paupers, shiftless, unsound aliens, who cannot be utilized or assimilated.

### To Save Niagara.

The report of the American members of the International Waterways Commission, submitted to Secretary Taft and made public Saturday, will no doubt mark an important step in the definite and concerted effort toward the preservation of Niagara Falls. That it is high time for such an effort the commissioner's report makes very plain. Thanks to the concessions of complacent or commercially minded Legislatures, the spoliation of the Falls in the interests of the power plants has proceeded at a lively gait.

The normal discharge over the so-called American fall for example, is about 27,500 cubic feet per second. Outstanding grants authorize the diversion of a total of 25,700 cubic feet per second over this fall. If the entire volume of water already granted should be taken from the American fall, that magnificent cataract would be wholly wiped out; but it seems probable according to the report, that only a part of this diversion will be at the expense of the American fall. The commissioners estimate that some five-sixths of the withdrawn water would probably come from the Horseshoe Fall. The water already withdrawn from the falls as a whole amounts to 17,800 cubic feet per second, and this depletion, we believe, has had an appreciable effect. A total of 99,000 cubic feet is, however, already authorized, 21,200 of which are to come from the Canadian side. When this entire amount has been taken off, it is easy to imagine how the falls as a scenic beauty, will have been injured. The commissioners, whose whole tone is extremely conservative, feel that the loss will be "important," though admit a chance that "it may not prove disastrous."

The report also makes plain that harnessing Niagara has proved a very profitable occupation. The New York State Legislature, with a fine open-handedness in giving away what it had no moral title to has handed over free gratis some 20,000 horse-power to fortune-hunting corporations. They freely signed away a great national asset, with not even any cash consideration for the State. Canada, more business-like in its spoliation, will receive \$750,000 a year for the 45,000 horse-power authorized on her side of the river. Canada has rightly assumed that if the falls are to go, the people might as well get something for them.

The commissioners are of opinion that the 25,000 cubic feet per second already authorized from the American side will have to stand, because of the expense to which the franchise-holders have gone in anticipation of it. They recommend, however, that further diversion be prohibited, and that an agreement be effected by which this prohibition becomes internationally binding and permanent. There is scarcely room for doubt that there is scarcely room for doubt that Congress will adopt such a recommendation. American sentiment is unanimous in insisting that Niagara Falls should be preserved as one of the finest natural beauties in the world.

### Mr. Carnegie's Point.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's letter on the pending railroad rate bill has attracted wide attention and various comments on it have been made.

"The trouble with appeals to the courts," says Mr. Carnegie, "lies in the fact that railroad companies have their permanent legal staff. It matters little if appeals be freely handed over to it, which will always retard, and sometimes may defeat, justice. The great shippers who could afford to fight appeals are those who benefit by secret rates or rebates. They are quiet, and wish no such appeals made, and they will especially if appeals can always be taken. They can spare neither the time nor the money it would require to obtain justice."

Senator Spooner, in commenting on the letter, says that, applied to a period antedating State and Federal statutory regulations of railroad rates, Mr. Carnegie's argument, based upon the expense of litigation to secure justice for carriers, is sound; that the common law remedy to secure justice was of little value, because the small shipper could not afford the expense of litigation, and

large shippers did not feel that they could safely antagonize companies upon which they were dependent for transportation service. But Mr. Spooner points out that the situation is now changed. The enforcement of law, State and Federal, to secure fair rates is carried on by the government without expense to the shipper.

Under the existing Federal law the shipper complains to the commission, which investigates the complaint. If it is sustained, and litigation follows, it is brought and prosecuted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, through attorneys paid by the government. It will be so under any law which can be enacted.

This, however, does not entirely meet Mr. Carnegie's point, for if the decision should be in favor of the railroad and the small shipper should desire to appeal to the court, the appeal would have to be undertaken on his own account and at his own expense.

### Richmond's Foundations.

Richmond was never so fine as she is today. She has more handsome buildings, both in the business and residential sections of the city, better parks, schools, houses, churches and places of amusement. The city, like a well-dressed man, has every appearance of prosperity.

But let us not be deceived by appearance. Let us not mistake the effect for the cause. These improvements which we have mentioned, all of this ornamentation, so to speak, are but an outward and visible sign, are but the expression of the underlying conditions. Our prosperity starts from the shop. The real foundation of Richmond's wealth is her magnificent manufacturing system.

We do not mean to disparage the banking interests, the wholesale trade or the retail trade, for Richmond has become a financial and commercial center, and one of the most attractive shopping cities in the South. The financial institutions, the insurance companies, the jobbing houses and the retail stores are all playing a conspicuous part in our commercial life, but these are the superstructure; the base is the industrial system. Richmond has established a variety of manufacturing industries and they are all in a flourishing condition. These industries give employment to thousands of men and women and when they sell their products abroad they bring the money back home and pay it out to their operatives. The factory is, therefore, a sort of gold-mine, and if we would continue to grow and wax fat we must take care of the factories and do what we can to promote their welfare, and more than that we should be always doing something to induce other factories to start up, or move in from other places. The superstructure is beautiful, but let us keep watch always on the foundation and strengthen it as much as we can.

### Virginia's Assessment System.

The assessment of personal property in the cities of Virginia, embracing money on deposit, capital invested, bonds, stocks and all other forms of personal taxable property, is indicated in the following table:

1. Richmond.....	\$18,764,458
2. Lynchburg.....	5,411,102
3. Norfolk.....	4,250,190
4. Petersburg.....	3,191,555
5. Danville.....	3,140,065
6. Staunton.....	1,362,650
7. Roanoke.....	1,325,195
8. Alexandria.....	1,072,744
9. Portsmouth.....	855,331
10. Winchester.....	788,900
11. Charlottesville.....	655,655
12. Manchester.....	440,594

That is a fine exhibit for Lynchburg, but a poor showing for Norfolk. By the census of 1900 Norfolk had a population of 46,824; Lynchburg, 28,891. In 1905 Norfolk's really was assessed at \$30,273,110; Lynchburg at \$5,976,380. It appears from these returns, therefore, that Norfolk, with a population more than twice as great, and with real estate values more than three times as great as those of Lynchburg, has \$13,643,972 less of personality than the Hill City.

The exhibit is absurd on its face. But it is a fair sample of the assessment system in Virginia.

In observing that the attorney-general and the President are merely hoi to by their own P. Morton petard, Senator Tillman would appear to have mistimed the bullock's eye one.

Our Navy Department has decided to build the biggest battleship afloat. Whether this is the result of private advice from Surgeon Wood, is as yet impossible to say.

"The time seems to be drawing close when Mr. Cortelyou will at last find somebody willing to listen to that little explanation he has so long been aching to make."

If the Richmond medical schools consolidate, it must be distinctly borne in mind that the doctors prescribe as individuals and not in their corporate capacity.

Still the Beef Trust decision may well suggest a change of method to Mr. Jamo Garfield, late immunity bathing-master to the corporations.

Coal conferences and literature would seem to be Indiana's leading occupations. Once touch of spring makes a coal-strike seem insignificant.

### IF YOU'RE TIRED,

weak and run down, or the blood is impure, there's nothing will do you so much good this Spring as a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Thousands use it exclusively with gratifying results. Resolve to-day to get a bottle of

### HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

and you make the first step toward good health. It cures Grippe, Spring Fever, Impure Blood, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Female Ills and Malaria; Fever and Ague.

### FOOD OR STIMULANT.

Ask your doctor if when he orders a patient to drink lots of pure milk he advises the addition of a large quantity of whiskey. He'll tell you "no" very emphatically. Yet there are people who, when ordered to get Scott's Emulsion, will accept some wine, cordial or extract of cod liver oil and think it is the same thing or better. If you want and need cod liver oil in its best, purest and most easily digested form, get Scott's Emulsion. If you want whiskey, that's another matter, but don't look for the same results.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl St., New York.

### Rhymes for To-Day.

**Plea to the Pleiades.**  
Give me a day of sunshine  
After a month of rain,  
And I will hold it moonshine  
That says that month was vain.  
Give me some open pasture  
After a week indoors,  
And I have doubled the last time  
The equinox coarsens.

**Old Sol (Ah, what is his age?)**  
Has vanished from the sky;  
I pine to see his visage  
Once more before I die.

**I yearn to see a solar**  
(Not plexus, but a ray—  
Ah, how I quash my molar  
At each new rainy day!

**But all the clouds keep spilling—**  
They call it angels' tears,  
So would I be willing  
To call it—if it clears!

**Though not while it is raining—**  
I feel too bluey then,  
And I will keep complaining  
Till Old Sol comes again.

**Aye, it is really funny**  
How it does wear one's pain  
To have one day so sunny  
After a month of rain.

**Merely Joking.**

**Different.**—"Does he do as he would be done by?" "Not him; he does as he should be done by."—Houston Post.

**Her Friend.**—"I asked me how old I was." "The ideal." "What did you tell him?" "I told him I was twenty." "You were, too, weren't you, dear—a long time ago?"—Liquorist Post.

**Consolation.**—"That flimsily constructed public building is a scandal!" exclaimed the patriot. "Never mind," answered Mr. Degraft, soothingly; "it'll soon blow over."—Washington Star.

**A Hero.**—"He calls himself a self-made man." "Well, I'm glad he's brave enough to take the responsibility."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Eighteen Holes.**—First Microbe: "Having a good time, are you?" Second Microbe: "Yes; I found a perfectly splendid golf course in a Swiss cheese."—New York Sun.

**When Punctuality Doesn't Cure.**—"But when difference can it possibly make to you when a public library in some obscure little town refuses to admit your books to its shelves?" they asked him. "No difference at all," said the popular author. "It's the publication of the story that helps me."—Chicago Tribune.

**Striking the Cause.**—Mr. Littlerest: "Doctor, what did you tell me was your special treatment for sleeplessness?" "Medicine," said the doctor, "or the cause or origin of the trouble." Mr. Littlerest: "You don't say so! Well, you will find the baby in the other room. Only don't spank him too hard."—Royal.

**At the Library.**  
Mary read a little Lamb,  
And yawning, of the dustiest feller  
Ever! Then took her card and drew  
The latest six-best-seller.—Puck.

### THIS DAY IN HISTORY

March 29th.

Church Day, Eusebius. Sun rises at 5:48, sets at 6:12.

1405—Prince James, of Scotland, on his passage to France, seized by an English corsair at Flamborough Head and conducted to the English court.

1796—La Charette executed; this closed the Vendean or civil war, at the commencement of the French revolution.

1805—Aaron Burr started on his trip west to Louisiana and Blennerhassett Island.

1820—The Castle of Rumelia, in Turkey, surrendered to the Greeks, under Capo d'Istria.

1844—E. Pendleton Kennedy, of the United States navy, and commander of the battleship Pennsylvania, died at Norfolk, Va.

1855—The State prison at Nashville, Tenn., burned.

1863—A party of blockaded runners captured at Poplar Creek, Ind.

1864—Civil war existed in Edgar and Cole counties, Ill., a body of armed Confederate sympathizers being encamped near Charleston, with Union soldiers whom they had taken prisoners.

1865—A member of the North Carolina Legislature declared that body was ready to take the oath of allegiance and to ratify the slavery abolition amendment to the Constitution.

1874—The Carlist rebels, under Pedro Abanto, defeated by Spanish government troops at Estella.

1884—The Cincinnati, Ohio, county treasurer's office attacked by a mob of rioters, who burned the courthouse and killed several members of the militia.

1894—Silver Democratic leaders held a conference at Washington on the proposal to "cut loose" from President Cleveland.

**A Suspicious Editor.**  
Every one has a good word for our teacher, but it is rumored that she is wearing a diamond and a watch that she has not.

another year—Condon (Ore.) Oboe.

### QUERIES AND ANSWERS

**Mr. Cleveland's Marriage.**  
Will you please state in your query column Sunday when ex-President Cleveland was married?  
He was married in June, 1885.

**Governor Spotswood.**  
When and where was Governor Spotswood born, and where did he die?  
Born in Tangier, Africa, in 1675; died in Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1740.

**The Robin Season.**  
Please let me know through your query and answer column when does the season for killing robins expire?  
A DAILY READER.  
On April 1st.

**Weight of Onions.**  
Please inform me through your query and answer column the number of pounds of onions required to the bushel in the State of Virginia.  
SILAS.  
The legal weight of onions is fifty-seven pounds per bushel; onion tops twenty-eight pounds.

**Miss Russell's Address.**  
Please give me the address of Miss Lillian Russell.  
READER.  
3732 Broadway, New York.

**Bills Which Didn't Pass.**  
Did the elder bill pass the Legislature? and what is the nature of the bill; and when will it go into effect?  
Did the physician "No License" bill pass the Legislature?  
Neither became a law.  
T. M. D.

**Measurement of a Log.**  
Will you kindly tell me how to find the number of feet of a log, measured in a log twelve feet long and twelve inches in diameter, and oblige.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

To get the volume of a cylinder we multiply the height and the square of the radius and 3.1416 together. The volume of the log in cubic inches is 144 (the number of cubic inches in one foot board measure), we have about 113.1 feet.

**Military Schools.**  
If it will not require too much space, please publish in the query column of next Sunday's Times-Dispatch list and location of all preparatory schools in Virginia in which a youth may receive some military training, along with regular Academic course, and oblige.  
E.

We cannot answer questions of this character, but our correspondent can get the information by addressing Mr. Frank P. Brent, secretary of the Board of Education, Richmond, Va.

**Work in Panama.**  
Please inform me in the query column of your paper, if a healthy man or woman of Virginia to work on the Panama canal, and should he go in the spring or autumn?  
R. H. P.

Some Americans go to the isthmus and return after months in good health; others return in boxes. It is generally considered that the climate of the isthmus is unwholesome, but sanitary conditions down there are being improved. The time of year in which to go thither in order to incur least danger of sickness is probably the late fall.

**Spontaneous Combustion.**  
Please answer through your query column if it is true that coal stored away in a coal bin will ignite by spontaneous combustion, and you will greatly oblige UNKASY.

Some grades of bituminous, when stored in large quantities, will ignite, or fire, by spontaneous combustion. Especially is this the case in run of mine gas coal and other grades containing a large proportion of sulphur and other gases.

### Richmond to Charleston.

Please inform me through your query column of your paper what is the nearest route from Richmond, Va., to Charleston, W. Va., United States mail route.  
A CONSTANT READER.  
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway is the direct route as between Richmond, Va., and Charleston, Kanawha county, W. Va., the distance being 408 miles, made up as follows: 231 miles Richmond to Clifton Forge, Va., plus 177 miles Clifton Forge to Charleston.

### Measurement of a Trough.

My neighbor ordered a trough from me to hold fifty-two gallons of water, and he wants it ten feet long on the top and nine and a half feet long on the bottom and three inches wider than deep. Will you please tell me how wide and deep it should be, as I have but very little education, or I would not bother you.

The trough is a frustum of a wedge. Denoting the depth by  $x$  inches and the width by  $x+3$ , we have the capacity of the trough in cubic inches,  $120(x+3)+114(x+3)$  multiplied by  $x$  and divided by 2, or  $117(x+3)$ . This should equal 29153. We thus get  $3x(2)+3x=308$ , or  $x=87.4$ . That is, the depth and width are approximately 87 inches and 114 inches.

### Papering a Wall.

Please give me through your most valuable paper a plan or receipt to get building paper insured or posted on to a wall. I have a wall of 114 square feet of regular paper on over it for a parlor or sitting room.  
A DAILY READER.

In order to put building paper on properly for papering, lay one edge over the other about one inch, and tack as near the exposed edge as possible with 4-ounce upholstery tacks, say, about every four inches apart. Unbleached cotton may be used.

### Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

The best of Lawn Grasses for the South; specially prepared to withstand our summers and to give a nice green sward the year round.  
Special Lawn Circular telling how to prepare and care for lawns, mailed free on request.

### Plant Wood's Garden Seeds

For superior Vegetables and Flowers.  
Our Descriptive Catalogue tells you how and when to plant for best success. Mailed free. Write for it.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA.

If you want the sweetest and best Water Melons and Cantaloupes grown, plant Wood's Southern-Grown seeds. Our Descriptive Catalogue tells all about the best kinds to plant.

### For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix 'and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam. You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

substituted for the builders' paper and put on the same way, but it should be stretched tightly before tacking.

**Georgia Scenes.**  
Will some one of the readers of The Times-Dispatch kindly inform me where I can procure a copy of "Georgia Scenes"? I read the book forty-three years ago, and would like to see it again.

It was written by Lyman Hall, who was assisted by some other humorist of that period, and depicted scenes from what at that time, was the "Georgia of Georgia."  
L. S. MASON.

### The Lord's Prayer.

A few days ago, a writer in one of our evening papers questioned the correctness of the translation of "Lead us not into temptation." I was induced to look up the phrase in several languages, with the following result:

English (revised version), Bring us not into temptation.  
German, Fuhr uns nicht in Versuchung.  
French, Ne nous conduis point en tentation.  
Italian, Non indurre in tentazione.  
Spanish, No nos inducas en tentacion.

In all of them the verb means to lead, guide or induce; and the conclusion seems irresistible that all these translations into different languages could not have been mistaken in the true meaning. The confusion in the English meaning, I should like to have the opinion of some Greek scholar on the matter.  
JOHN W. ANDERSON.

Richmond, Va.  
I do not profess to be a Greek scholar or a Biblical exegetist, and I have not my Greek Testament at hand. The phrase under discussion has for years been rather of the nature of a mystery to many and to me.

A prayer formulated by the Lord himself that he lead, guide, or induce us not into temptation would seem to be in gross contradiction of his essence and teaching. He enjoined to watch and pray against temptation. Only two of the gospel authors report the Lord's prayer, St. Matthew, with the authority of an apostle, and St. Luke, without such authority. He most probably quotes from Matthew, and according to the Protestant version of Matthew, abbreviates it.

For Luke, like our Catholic friends, omits: "For this is the kingdom, etc." The Catholics claim that such is not in the original but was put in by copyists, for instance, I did not find the confirmation in the evening paper. After all, the context shows that the Lord designed to give a type of the manner rather than the intimate wording of a prayer. That during the three and more centuries in which the New Testament has been in the world, it should have remained comparatively without additions and subtractions in connection with its texts shows its Divine origin.

"Lead us not into temptation." Is made probably a correct translation. There are many things in theology which cannot be reconciled. Jesus was lead up of the Spirit to be tempted.  
THOS. R. EVANS.

Oleott, W. Va.

### Brief Items

From Everywhere

**WINSTED, CONN.**—A corner-store bought a box of candy, and sent it to town building, and which mysteriously disappeared at that time, has been found buried beneath the old Sharon station, recently razed.